FASHIONS AND FANCIES OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

EASY GAMES TO ENTERTAIN YOUR GUESTS

Something new in entertainments is always welcomed by the hostess who is planning to keep "open house." The two plans here given have been tried with success, and they are adapted to groups of persons of various ages. The musical entertainment does not require musicians to play it, as the knowledge of music needed is such as almost every person possesses.

For the first entertainment the hostess will prepare cards with pencil attached for each guest. On each card will be written or printed a series of questions which are to be answered by words, each of which ends in "miss." The guests are to write the words after each question, and since the guessing will not be difficult, a time limit should be set, in order that those who are quickest witted may be the winners, as all would probably get the answers if given unlimited time. Prizes may be awarded if the hostess wishes.

Here are a few sample questions which will serve to show the general character of the contest:

What miss was sent away? Dismiss.
What miss is alone? Amiss.
What miss was at fault? Remiss.
What miss met with disaster? Misfortune.
What miss went astray? Mislead.
What miss sent a letter? Missive.
What miss had little faith? Mistrust.
A melancholy miss. Misanthrope.

Other words may be used in this same manner. Those ending in "Kate," as indicate, delicate, masticate, are readily made out; and there are still other endings equally good.

For an impromptu entertainment one list should be used, and the questions read to the company. The answers could be numbered and written, or given orally, one person scoring for those who answer first.

The second entertainment might be termed a musical comedy. The hostess requests each guest to carry or wear some article which shall represent a musical term. Some of the guests at an entertainment of this kind wore or carried the following:

A cane.....The staff
Picture card containing a marine view..C
A merchant's promise to pay.....Note
A tiny watch key.....A minor key
A diminutive key, the word of and a picture of a drum major....Key of A major
Picture of an apartment house.....Flats
Advertisement of sarsaparilla.....Tonic
Torn bit of cloth, picture of a clock, Rag-time
Photograph of the wearer.... ....Mi (me)

The guests are to be provided with paper and pencil, and are to guess the symbol which each one represents. The one who has the most correct guesses is, of course, the winner of the prize.

This suggestion may be carried out in different ways. At an entertainment where money was to be raised a room, to be called the "studio," could be set apart, and the various musical symbols represented by objects placed on tables and hung upon the walls. A small admission fee could be charged to the studio, and those who visited it could be allowed to guess the symbols, a prize being awarded the one who succeeded best. Or, if the prize was not offered, the name it represented could be written beneath each object. A musical programme might be given in the studio during the time that it was open to visitors.

NEW MODELS FOR SHIRT WAIST SUITS THAT MAY BE MADE FOR $2.50 EACH

Here Are the Summer Designs and Materials, With Complete Directions

THE shirt waist suit is to be even more popular this coming summer than it was last year. It will be the thing for morning wear.

In anticipation of the demand, the shops are showing a large assortment of wintry materials from which to make such gowns. From 12½ cents to 15 cents and 20 cents a yard, is all that you pay, and there are percales and dimities, Swisses, lawns, ginghams and linens from which to choose.

It takes only ten or twelve yards, and the very modest sum of $2.50 will actually buy your gown—provided you make it yourself at home.

A clever girl can do this, for these are very simple little gowns from the standpoint of cutting and fitting. What takes the time is the hand embroidery with which they are trimmed. One can do without this, of course, but it is a very great addition, just a few French knots about the hem of the skirt or some dainty lines of feather-stitching on waist and sleeves. This embroidery is to be the distinguishing feature of the gowns for the summer of 1902.

Strapping and much machine stitching are also to be used and the tailor-made effect will be apparent in everything.

Pique will make a shirt waist suit that will "launder" beautifully, and if the pattern is the popular black and white, it will look as well after it has been "done up" as before.

One of the pretty models shown is of heavy pique, with a white background relieved by the shaded black rings which are seen in so many of this season's materials. With such a design, embroidery, of course, would be superfluous and the only trimming consists of strappings of white pique. Two bands of this are applied on the skirt. On the waist they are set on in yoke effect about the neck, and there is a similar arrangement of them pointing upward from the belt. The collar matches the gown, as all 1902 collars do. Many of the belts also match, though there are women who still prefer black for the belt, as it has the effect of diminishing the size of the waist.

Dark navy blue and white gingham is used to make a comfortably cool looking little dress. Collar and cuffs and a deep band about the skirt are of white linen, embroidered in French knots done in a blue linen thread. The embroidery will take a little time, but when it is completed you will have a gown that could not be duplicated in the shops for less than $15.

White linen trimmed with either stitching or strappings in blue, scarlet or polka dot linen is to be very popular for the shirt waist gown. Such a one in the accompanying illustration is a white linen made with Norfolk jacket effect. The entire gown is stitched in dark blue. Pearl buttons fasten it down the front.

The hat worn with this suit is the new French sailor, which is to be the sailor hat of the summer. It has a comparatively low crown with a band of ribbon around it and the brim, which is slightly rolling, is also bound with ribbon.

And the white suit is of pique trimmed either with bands of dotted pique or of the plain pique embroidered in black French knots, if it is preferred, the knots may be done in either scarlet or blue.

The waist is outside of the skirt, instead of within the band. This innovation is seen on many of the new gowns and will be found to be an acceptable change from the rule which has so long prevailed. The waist also buttons up the back, as a number of them do. Instead of the quite usual bishop sleeve, it has the double sleeve. The upper part is edged with an embroidered band and the tight fitting lower part is strapped with three of the bands. More bands are put on the waist in yoke outline. The edge of the waist is finished with a band and the belt is formed from another band. The skirt is edged with a band, and another band is put on in pointed effect as if to head a graduated flounce.

The hat worn with this gown, like all the rest in the illustration, is one of this year's model. The ribbon is threaded prettily in and out about the crown and fastens in a large bow on the side.

A SOUBRETTE'S TRIBULATIONS OVER AT LAST

Ilda Orme, the brilliant soubrette who gave Ambassador Hay many uneasy days by trapping him and the British government into an agreement that was craftily contrived to give her all the time she wanted to get out of England after she was liberated from an insane asylum, is going to the Klondike. She hopes her tribulations are over. They should be, anyway.

She is a woman with a history, and has woven enough romance, adventure, conspiracy and persecution into her life to fill a three-volume novel.

To begin with, she was an actress, a song-and-dance artist, a vaudeville performer and a composer of popular songs. She was ambitious to sing in grand opera and studied for a time under Mme. Rudersdorff, Richard Mansfield's mother, in Boston. There she met and fell in love with a young law student, a son of one of the wealthiest families in the Hub. He persuaded her to go to Michigan and become his wife. For two years they lived happily, and then the father of the young man, hearing of his son's doings, came to East Saginaw, where they were living, and separated them. Within two months the man had become engaged to a Michigan heiress. Miss Orme sued to prove the validity of her marriage, but was compelled by her lack of funds to settle out of court, and accepted $1000.

She dropped the case then, but she found, or at least claims she found, that she had raised up rich and powerful enemies. She was almost driven to starvation by the persecutions of theatrical agents, who were instigated by the Boston millionaire whom she had antagonized.

Then she went to London, where she secured an engagement. One day she visited her dentist to have a tooth filled and he, she declares, deliberately knocked out one of her front teeth in order to destroy her beauty. Shortly afterwards she was shot in the side by an assassin disguised as a beggar. Just as she was recovering from the wound she was kidnapped and sent to the paupers' insane asylum at Colney Hatch, Salisbury, England, where she was kept a close prisoner for seven months.

Through the kindness of a visitor she was able to communicate with relatives in America, and her sister came at once to England and laid the case before Ambassador Hay and the British Home Office.

"Sign any papers agreeing to my departure from England," she said to her sister, "but do not stipulate the time, for I want to look about when I get out and take my revenge."

So her sister agreed to take her out of the country and Ilda Orme was set free.

Then she quietly took up her abode in London and set about tracing the authority for her commitment. But the papers had been destroyed and she never found out.

Meantime Ambassador Hay was on pins and needles. He had given his sacred diplomatic word that she should leave the country, and when he urged her to go, she quietly pointed out that the agreement fixed no time limit on her stay in England.

At last she left, and, reaching New York, she found that stories of her incarceration in an insane asylum had preceded her and that her enemies were circulating the stories with a view to preventing her return to the stage.

Hearing that one of the largest theatrical agents in New York had been especially active in spreading the gossip, Miss Orme bought a horsewhip and administered a sound drubbing on the man's shoulders on the deck of the liner St. Paul just before it sailed for New York.

Then she began a series of suits for breach of contract against a number of theatrical agencies that had engaged her and then thrown her over at the last moment. While these were going on she was bitten and seriously injured by a mad dog in Central Park.

Finally the Boston millionaire, who, she says, had persecuted her, died, and, wearied of the law and its vexations, she closed up her business in the East and went to San Francisco, where she now is making preparations for a visit to the Klondike.

FOUR CENTURIES OF GOBELIN WORK

How many people know that the famous Gobelin tapestries are made to-day in Paris on the very same premises where for four centuries this beautiful art work has been done? The product, once reserved for royal use, is now controlled by the State.

You will find the famous old place in the Rue des Gobelins. A ten-foot high wall shuts it off from the street, but on marble tablets set up at each side of the great gateway is an inscription in letters of gold announcing that this is where the tapestries are made. It was here that Gillis Gobelin in the fifteenth century built his home and began to make the wonderful fabrics that have ever since borne his name.

In a large museum are preserved the specimens of tapestries of Gobelin manufacture dating from the time of Louis XIII to Louis XIV. But the workrooms themselves are the most interesting to the visitor. The looms are immense structures. Two massive pillars are fastened between the floor and the ceiling by means of bolts three inches across the head. These pillars hold in place the two great steel cylinders between which the threads of the warp are stretched.

In the wall behind the loom is fastened the design, and between the two is stationed the workman. His back is towards the copy, but that difficulty is overcome by means of a system of mirrors. One at his side reflects the design behind him, and one in front reflects the work as it progresses. Shuttle in hand, he must place each thread of the woof with the minutest care, judging its length with precision and drawing it neither too tight nor too loose, and beating it into place with a steel instrument like a fine-tooth comb. He progresses at the rate of about six square inches a day!

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB REALLY LIVED

Many people will be surprised to learn that Mary and her little lamb, celebrated in verse, were realities.

The original was Mary E. Sawyer, afterward Mrs. Columbus Tyler. She was born and brought up near Worcester, Mass., where the lamb episode really happened. From the fleece sheared from her pet two pairs of stockings were knit.

One pair, treasured by the old lady until she was about 80 years old, was contributed by her ten years ago to a fund which was being raised for the preservation of the old South Church, Boston. The yarn of the stocking was raveled out and small pieces were attached to cards bearing her autograph. From the sale of these cards the sum of $100 was realized.

The pet of Mrs. Tyler's childhood was the little newborn lamb, found almost dead, which she had carefully nursed back to life, sitting up all one night to care for it. Daily she combed its fleece and tied the wool with bright ribbons. It became devotedly attached to her and followed her about everywhere. One day her brother "Nat" suggested that they take the lamb to school. It followed willingly enough and Mary secreted it beneath her seat, a high, boarded-up, old-fashioned seat. It lay there very quietly, covered up with her shawl. By and by Mary had to leave her seat to recite. A moment later there was a clatter and a patter on the floor and the lamb came following after.

The teacher, a Miss Polly Kimball, who was afterward the mother of Mr. Loring, of Boston, did not reprimand Mary, but laughed heartily with all of her pupils. Mary, very much mortified, led the lamb out of doors, and put it in a shed, where it remained until she went home at noon.

There happened to be visiting the school that morning a young man—John Roulstone, the son of Mary's dancing master. He was greatly pleased at the incident, and the next day came again to the schoolhouse, bringing Mary a slip of paper containing three stanzas which he had composed. Two stanzas were afterward added by a Mrs. Townsend.

When she had grown to young womanhood Mary taught school at Fitchburg. After her marriage she held the position of matron of the McLean Insane Asylum, at Somerville, Mass., for thirty-five years.

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS

THE great prevalence of rheumatism throughout the world makes it desirable to consider our present knowledge of this most distressing affection.

The disease is very generally distributed, being met with in the arctic as well as the tropic zones, but it is more frequent in the subtropical and temperate zones, and no race is exempt. The medical profession is to-day ignorant of the immediate cause of acute rheumatism, although there have been many theories advanced in an effort to explain just how the disease originated.

One of these theories is that rheumatism is due to the presence in the blood or tissues of some of the products of the chemical changes that are incessantly going on in our bodies as a result of sudden chill or some other depressing influence. This is the chemical theory of its production, and it has been advocated by some of the most learned men in the medical profession, but the evidence that has been brought forward in favor of this theory is unsatisfactory and not convincing.

The nervous theory also fails to prove some of the important manifestations of the disease. Many persons believe rheumatism to be an infective disease like typhoid fever, the result of the invasion of the system by a specific micro-organism. There have been many bacteria found in cases of acute rheumatism, but in no case has one been isolated which could be proven to be the specific cause of the disease.

In support of this theory are the observations made of the frequency with which rheumatism occurs in certain houses; thus Friedlander has reported seeing twelve cases from the same house in three years; while Mantle, Edlefsen and others have made similar observations.

Chill is the most important factor in determining an attack of rheumatism. The inhabitants of high and dry lands, where the temperature varies widely in the course of twenty-four hours, are, as a rule, the subjects of rheumatism. Thus it is a common disease in Egypt or in the high elevated plateaus of Mexico, while on the other hand, in those places where the temperature is lower and the climate moister the disease is comparatively infrequent. The influences of fatigue or exposure in a non-rheumatic climate are powerful and often bring on an attack.

Rheumatism is apparently much more common in cities than in the country, and the advocates of the chemical theory believe this to be in their favor, as much more meat is eaten in cities than in rural districts.

As a rule, the disease is more common during the months of October and November than throughout the rest of the year.

It is the general belief that rheumatism is more common in men than in women, because of their greater liability to exposure or to become chilled in the course of their work. This, however, is not the case, for the disease is equally common in the two sexes, and it is commoner among those who work indoors than among outdoor laborers. It also is more common at that season of the year when the weather is not apt to be bad.

Rheumatism, indeed, is least prevalent during the months of February, March and April, when those who are working out of doors are most exposed to sudden changes of temperature and weather. Acute rheumatism is essentially a disease of youth, but still no period of life is exempt, for Zeinssen observed the disease in a baby aged twenty-three days, and also in a child four weeks old, while in the British Medical Journal for 1888 a report is made of a man over 80 years of age who made a complete recovery from his first attack. That some persons are predisposed to acute rheumatism by reason of heredity has been proved in many cases. The liability of persons suffering from consumption to attacks of rheumatism has often been observed.

The onset of an acute attack is usually gradual, a few days of general depression, with some sore throat and pains in the limbs, being the way it begins. Pain and swelling usually occur in one of the largest joints, as the knee or elbow, and with them comes fever, which may be very high. The pain may be so severe as to prevent sleep.

About the third or fourth day after the beginning of the disease several joints are affected, and as the pain disappears from one it reappears in another. The skin, notwithstanding the fever, does not feel hot to the touch; it is moist, and, as a rule, the perspiration is excessive. Even when untreated, rheumatism is a self-limiting disease. The acute symptoms pass off in ten or twelve days, and in another ten days convalescence is established.

The modern treatment of an acute attack of rheumatism consists in placing the patient in bed and maintaining the room always at a temperature of about 68 degrees. Feather beds are to be avoided, and the patient should be lightly clothed.

The diet should be fluid, and should consist of milk and farinaceous compounds such as arrowroot, corn flour, rice, etc. Small quantities of beef tea or chicken broth may also be taken, but in moderation. Plenty of water should be allowed to assuage the thirst, which, notwithstanding the liquid diet, is usually marked. Alcohol in all forms should be avoided.

The best medicine is twenty grains of the salicylate of soda every three hours until the pain in the affected joints is relieved, which usually happens in about twenty-four hours, after which the dose should be reduced to ten grains every three hours. This small dose should be continued for two or three weeks, as it will tend to prevent a relapse, which is not uncommon. The bowels should be freely moved by taking a grain of calomel, followed in several hours by a bottle of citrate of magnesia before this medical treatment is begun.

Affected joints should be covered with cotton wool, maintained in place by a suitable bandage. A person who has had one attack of rheumatism is very liable to have it again, and as the regulation of the diet seems to powerfully influence the frequency and severity of the attacks, so it may not be amiss to give the following "diet list."

The person may take:

Soups: small quantity only of mutton broth, chicken or beef tea. Fish: raw clams or oysters, fresh fish (whiter kinds) boiled. Meats: chicken, calf's head, sweetbread, tripe, broiled fat bacon or boiled ham, all sparingly. Farinaceous: whole wheat, corn or brown bread, arrowroot, rice, dry toast and milk toast. Vegetables: spinach, green peas or cabbage (well boiled), celery, lettuce, cresses and radishes. Desserts: milk, rice or arrowroot pudding, all made without sugar, and junket. Drinks: tea, buttermilk, pure water, plain or with lemon or lime juice, but with no sugar. Must not take: pork, veal, turkey, goose, duck, fried fish or meats (except fat bacon or ham), crabs, salmon, lobster, eggs, richly made dishes, gravies, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, asparagus, mushrooms, candies, rich puddings, pies, pastries, nuts, cheese, coffee, cider, malt liquors and wines.

By a careful attention to this diet a person subject to rheumatic attacks very practically prevents their occurrence.

DR. SOMEBODY.

WOMEN GET WAR MEDALS

French Government Makes Half a Dozen Well Merited Rewards.

The military medal of France has just been conferred upon some half-dozen women. Foremost among these is Mlle. Dodu, the woman who through her knowledge of telegraphy was enabled to tap the wires worked by the Prussians and so obtained valuable information for the use of the French general.

Mme. Renon, by profession a painter, won the medal when in the war of 1870 she devoted herself to her countrymen as an army nurse, and in the performance of such duties was wounded during an engagement.

Mme. Laurin, who wears five medals, actually fought as a soldier in the ranks of the Third Regiment of Zouaves and was taken prisoner and then escaped.

WOMEN WHO RAISE HENS

They Are Nearly Always Successful for Some Unexplained Reason

Women and hens have some traits in common, and from a close observation of the feathered fowl an aphoristic lore has sprung up which the unkind man uses with an open hand when talking to his women folks.

How often a short-tempered spouse tells his wife that she looks like a wet hen; that she cackles like a hen; that she jumps about like a hen without her brood. These are but a few of the charges flung at the head of the long suffering wife. Whistling girls and crowing hens have been classed together, and where is the irreverent man who does not call a gathering of women a "hen party?"

Perhaps because they have some strange, sympathetic bonds, or maybe for some occult reason too deep for man to fathom, women are and always have been extremely successful in the poultry business.

In many households in the suburbs of most large American cities the woman of the house supplies her own table with the fruits of her poultry yard. In not a few cases a good profit is made by selling the surplus product to neighbors.

It is one of the healthiest fads or occupations that a woman can take up. The work entailed is very light; it is clean and it is full of a delightful variety that should charm the true feminine heart. Moreover, it is a very inexpensive fad to start. A few dollars spent on erecting a coop and a wire fence in which to keep the fowls is all the equipment needed. Then with a few hens and a rooster and a setting of eggs the poultry yard is ready to start work.

INFORMATION ABOUT PLANTS

ASIDE from palms, rubber trees, etc., there are many plants whose graceful and elegant beauty of form, combined with a strong vitality and ability to withstand neglect, fully make up for the lack of blossoms, the great desideratum of all flower-lovers. Most of them, just because of this lack of bloom, are available for decorative purposes in places where flowering plants would not do well. Next to palms, one of the best decorative house plants is the

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA,

or Norfolk Island Pine, as it is popularly known. It is a true aristocrat among house plants, and entitled to the most conspicuous place you can give it. In their tropical homes the several varieties grow to be immense trees, but in our cold northern climate they are of slower growth and rarely reach any great height, even in hot-houses. They are somewhat expensive, as compared with other window garden favorites, but they possess the desirable characteristic of being practically everlasting, if given proper care. This in turn is of the simplest nature.

A plant with two or three tiers of branches will do well in a four-inch pot (diameter), while a five or six-inch pot will sustain the plant until it has six or eight tiers. Provide a fair amount of drainage, and use a soil composed of light, fibrous loam and leaf mold, with sharp, clean sand. The only requirements during winter are a cool place, a reduced amount of water, and that the branches be kept free from dust by going over them occasionally with a very soft brush. In the summer sink in a partially shaded place out doors, give plenty of water and spray the top frequently. A light mulch of lawn clippings over the pot will be beneficial.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

or Australian Silk Oak, is not so frequently met with as one should expect. Its fern-like foliage has an airy grace all its own, and its beauty is greatly enhanced by the silky down which covers the young growth, and from which it derives its name. It is best to buy small plants in the early spring and pot up in rich and sandy soil. They may be kept indoors or on the porch during the summer; but it will be better to plunge outdoors and treat like the Araucaria, except that a little liquid manure should be given every other week. They should have a cool place in the house in winter, as dry heat will shrivel the delicate foliage. Keep the f[illegible] free from dust by an occasional [illegible]g. In the early part of May gradually reduce the water supply to the roots, so as to induce a brief resting spell before the time comes to put outdoors again.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIA,

or the Umbrella Plant, will have no difficulty in winning a permanent place in any collection, once it has had a fair trial. It is practically an aquatic plant, but will grow as well in soil as in water. The best way to make it develop its fullest beauty is to give it a sort of a "betwixt and between" condition.

Take a glass dish, eight or ten inches in diameter, such as is used for fruits on the table; put in about two inches of soil and sand, set the plant slightly into this, spreading out the roots, then fill nearly to the rim with pebbles, then fill up with water and set in the light. After that nothing will be needed except to replenish the water from time to time as it evaporates.

An occasional spraying at the top will keep insects down and brighten the fresh green color.

If you can procure pebbles of different colors and mix in a few small sea shells, it will make a beautiful effect. At first the water will be rolly, but this will soon disappear; the change can be hastened by setting the bowl close to the faucet in the kitchen sink and letting a slow stream run into and overflow the bowl. This will cause the impurities from the soil to rise and flow over the sides. The plant grows from the roots, and in a short time the green tips, containing the embryo umbrellas, will be pushing up between the pebbles in various parts of the bowl.